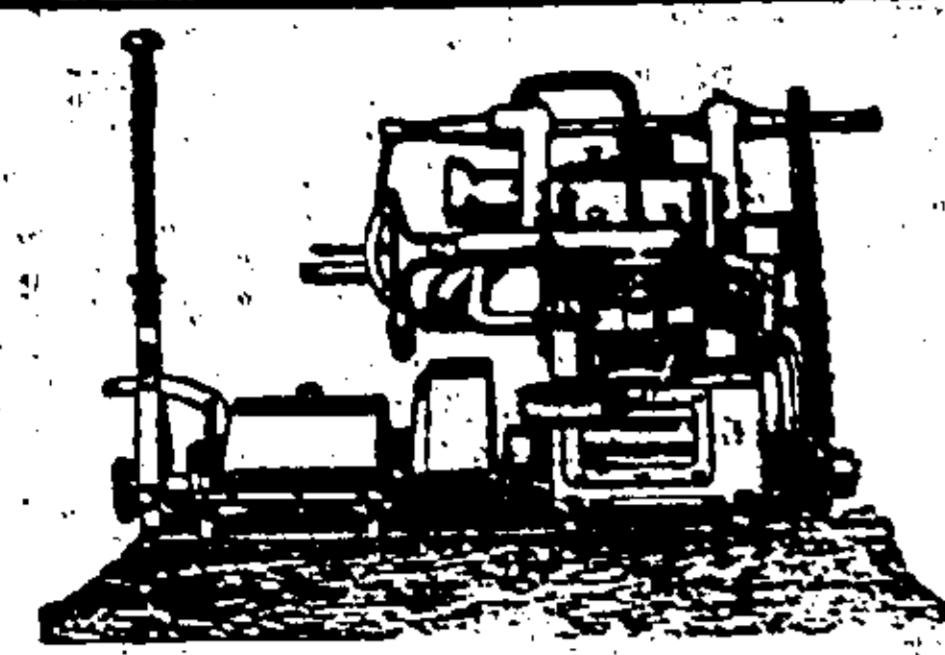




## NOTICES.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
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ESTABLISHED 1883.

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8 STRAND  
1 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
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FINEST

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THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.  
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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## NOTICES.

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GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL  
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE  
THE PEAK HOTEL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room. Private rooms may be obtained by the Hour or by Contract. Refreshments, Tea and Breakfast, Room and Board, Dinner, Supper, Luncheon, etc.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Conveniences. Cuisine under European Superintendence.

A first-class string Orchestra renders Selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents, and for Shorter stays.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES MORRIS

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CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING;  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

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AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY comfort. Large and airy. Rooms, suitable for Married Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

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## NEW MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation, large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly decorated and is up-to-date in every respect.

Large and airy rooms, excellent Bathing, Swimming Pool, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans.

Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

THE MANAGER.

Telegraphic Address: "Phoenix".

Grand Hotel de l' Europe, Singapore  
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southwicks, England, and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI HU YUN, Chinese graduate  
trained in Shantung, has been a teacher  
to Westerners, Chinese and Americans  
in China for ten years.He is a good student of trading European  
and Chinese characteristics, and is possessed  
of a good knowledge of English and French.He has also a good knowledge of Mathematics  
and Chinese.Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write, care of  
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R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

## NOTICES.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE &amp; SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributor for South China and Macao for the  
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-  
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY  
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PROPRIETOR. C. LAURISEN. Tel. 482.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## NOTICES.

## HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED

"SILVER  
DISH"

BRAND.

QUALITY  
CANNOT BE  
SURPASSED!

## GENERAL NEWS.

Nagasaki's Water Supply.  
A restricted amount of Municipal water is now being supplied to residents of Nagasaki.

New V. M. C. A.  
Lady Beatty recently opened a new V. M. C. A. hut at Laracca erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Making Them Useful.  
Religious objectors in New South Wales, who are exempt from military service, will be employed on State farms.

A Concession.  
A rule of Harrow School that boys must not ride bicycles has been relaxed in favour of boys going to and from the allotments.

An Engagement.

We understand, says the N.G. Daily News, that news has been received from Home of the engagement of Dr. J. G. E. Murray to Miss Joyce Beattie, daughter of Mr. Montague Beattie, formerly Messrs. Batterfield and Swire's agent at Chas.

Austrian's Suicide in Shanghai.  
The Austrian subject named L. Skypa, who was found at Kung-wan with a bullet wound in his head on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday morning, says the N.C. Daily News of June 23. An inquest was held by the Austrian authorities who found that the wound was self-inflicted.

Wealthy Japanese Curio Hunters.  
An auction of curios, including some very rare and famous paintings, which has been going on at the Nihonbashi Ogi, in Tokyo, for several days, was concluded at midnight on the 11th. The total amount realized is said to be \$4,927,780. Seventy percent of the bids were made by rich men in Kwansei Districts.

Shanghai's Crow-Pest.

If small-arm fire is heard in the twilight hours, morning or evening, residents have no reason to be alarmed, observes the N.C. Daily News. It is only the police acting on complaints of residents, doing their best to put down the snow pirates by adapting the shot-guns to pointed bats summertime. The band, by Inspector Yang-hau, has been doing from time to time raids in different parts of the Settlement, but if any private citizen thinks he can assist in the good cause by shooting from his veranda, let him beware. Municipal Regulations prohibit the firing of arms. While the police don't particularly enjoy the "sport," they will be glad to do what they can, when complaints are made.

Enemy Munition Profits.

The balance-sheets now being issued by the German coal-tar colour concerns, which since the war began in 1914, have profited in the manufacture of high explosive and poison gases, show that they have been allowed to make considerable profits. The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, had a net profit of \$1,522,000, as against \$94,000 last year, and is paying a dividend of 28 per cent, as against 20 per cent last year. The Karlsruhe firm, F. Bayer and Co., Elberfeld and Leverkusen, is also paying 28 per cent. The Badische Company states that the plant at Christiania, for the manufacture of nitric acid from the air, has been disposed of to a Norwegian syndicate. The Albert Chemical Works, Amonberg, is paying 30 per cent, as against 28 per cent last year.

Railway Scandal Case.

The railway scandal case, which has been for a long time under investigation, has at last come to a point for trial, according to Peking papers. The official investigator reported that the various accusations brought against the ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, as well as other railway officers of the Tientsin-Pekow Railway, can all be substantiated, and that the charges against Wang Fu-wei, the ex-Vice-Minister, are especially serious. A mandate orders all officials concerned to be handed to the judiciary to be dealt with. Wang Fu-wei, however, fled long ago to Dairen. As to the ex-Director and co-Director of the said railway they have been arrested. The case, it may be recalled, concerns the rebating of railway cars from a Japanese concern on an absurd scale of rental, and the purchase of land and buildings at exorbitant prices.

THE  
JUNGNER  
ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time, and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
THE "NIFE" LANTERN.  
AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN  
(SWEDISH MAKE)  
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 171: YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)



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THE  
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES  
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

W. R. LOXLEY &amp; CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

## JUST ARRIVED

## "Indian"

## Motorcycles

## ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

24	H.P. Lightweight: opposed cylinders	Price \$500.00
5	" Little Twin ...	\$650.00
7-9	" Big Twin Powerplus ...	\$750.00
7-9	" Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model)	\$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong.

ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## NOTICES.

An Interesting Fact.  
Le Matre says:—It is known for a fact from German orders that the Germans only believe a division when it has lost at least 4,000 men."

Alleged Political Corruption.  
Mr. Macdonald, Attorney-General of British Columbia, who has been charged with receiving £3,000 for campaign purposes, has resigned office.

Dangerous Australia.  
In response to the appeal of Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Victoria, on behalf of the British Red Cross, \$70,000 has already been subscribed.

National Union of Clerks.  
Owing to war conditions, says a Home paper, it has been decided by a vote of the members to abandon the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks.

Norwegians and High Prices.  
A great campaign against the prevailing high prices in Norway has been begun. It is argued that the Government should have absolute control over the sale of necessities.

Dog Lovers.  
"Dog lovers and dog owners" met recently in the Small Queen's Hall, London, and protested "against any legislative measures which would result in the wholesale destruction of dogs."

Honouring the Chronicler of the Dead.  
The war correspondent of the Lokalnisseier, who recently gave a description of the Corps Conversion Factory, has received the Iron Cross, Second Class, with a black and white ribbon.

A Tragic Affair.  
At Beverley the bodies of David MacDonald, 18, and Doris Hudson, 16, were found clasped in each other's arms in a local brook. A strong piece of leather fastened the girl's right arm to the youth's left arm. Both had been missing from their home in Hull since May 7.

Handel's Will.  
Musicians will be keenly interested in the forthcoming disposal at Sotheby's of the unique music library collected by the late Dr. W. H. Cummings at Sydenham, his Dulwich residence. It includes the famous holograph will of Handel, signed by the composer in full, with four signed codicils. The will contains the bequest to Mr. Christopher Smith (Handel's emanuensis) of "my large Harpsichord, my little House Organ, my Music Books, and five hundred pounds sterl." In the collection are relics of early English masters—Lawes, Morley, Carey, Playford, etc. Among moderns there is the M. S. score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Sing Unto Lord," written when the future Savoyard was a choir boy at the Chapel Royal.

American Woman Shot as Spy by Germans.  
Mrs. Katrine Coocot, wife of the Rev. James Couch, of St. Francisville, Illinois, was shot recently as a spy by the German authorities, according to a message received by her husband from the Swiss Government. The message announcing the shooting was the first intimation he had concerning his wife for three months, during which time he had been vainly inquiring about her. Mrs. Couch, who was a native of Germany, left Illinois, six months ago, in order to visit her father in Hamburg. She appears to have got into trouble with the German authorities on account of letters which she had written to friends expressing hatred of the Hohenzollerns and declaring that the autocracy was becoming so burdensome to the German people as to render rebellion probable.

## Music on the water!

Ask us about a Victrola  
for your boat

How often have you felt the alluring charm of music on the water!

Probably you have in mind the exact place on your boat where you could put a Victrola. Drop in and see us about it.

Victrolas, like boats, come in many sizes, and we have a Victrola suitable to almost any boat. Our terms are such that you could not wish for better.

## EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

## MOUTRIE'S



## N. LAZARUS.

## OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

## DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

## N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## 8FT. 2IN. CANADIAN.

## War-ration Problem For a London Hospital.

A giant who holds the British height record for the last 120 years is at present a patient in the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C., where he has been accommodated in a bed improvised from two ordinary beds. His name is Frederick Kempster, he is 8ft. 2in. in height and 25 years old, and he is suffering from Gout's Disease, known officially as arachnoiditis, or invasion of the nerve-centre which controls growth. His size in boots is about 28.

Kempster is a Canadian, who was taken to the Colonies as a baby. But quite a normal baby, for the nerve responsible for the trouble did not cease work until Kempster was 12 years old, when he began to shoot rapidly beyond his brothers, and then beyond his father and mother, who are all of normal size.

He told a Daily Chronicle representative that three of his brothers are serving with the Canadian contingent. In a voice which is described as being "like

a sweet-toned 'cello played into a megaphone," Kempster told how he had tried to join the Army in England, where he had come from Canada for treatment of one of his legs, which was damaged during his work in a lumber camp. But, with a large sigh, he said there was "nothing doing," and finally he became the star exhibit of a show in Tottenham Court Road.

In the next bed to Kempster is a small boy who has never ceased to be astonished since the giant arrived. His admiration for the feat with which Kempster celebrated his entry is especially great. Seeing a pile of bread and butter, which he took to be his own share, the giant ate the lot. It was not till later that he learned he had eaten the whole ward's war-time breakfast allowance.

## New Italian Taxes.

In Italy a new tax of 51 per kilogram (2lb.) on the sale of coffee has been decreed. The Customs dues on tea, cinnamon, pepper, vanilla have been raised. The Excise dues on glucose have been raised 100 per cent, and the Excise dues on sugar have also been increased. A tax of 2d. per kilogram on the sale of common soap and 4d. in the case of fine soap has been decreed.

## NOTICES.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Boils, Bad Leg, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Glandular swellings, boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fins, Blood Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you are troubled with any of these diseases, and many others which cannot get better the surface of the skin. What you want and what you need is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which is the root cause of all your trouble. This is the true value of Clarke's Blood Mixture.

Clarke's Blood Mixture  
is especially adapted for a remarkable number of selected testimonies from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after all medical treatments failing, and who have been unable to find relief after trying many other treatments without success. See your physician and bottle him to take and guaranteed permanent relief.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

## ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—NOS. 3, a & b  
ROBINSON ROAD. Apply  
to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater  
Road, next to Moutrie's.  
Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices.  
Apply—Clark & Co.TO BE LET.—A FIVE-  
ROOMED house with  
Tennis Court in Minden Villas,  
Kowloon.A FLAT in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon. Apply to:HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO. LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES  
VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st  
Floor (above the Dragon Garage)  
suitable for Offices, etc. Apply  
to ALEX. ROSS & CO. No. 11  
Des Vœux Road, Central.TO BE LET.—First class  
FURNISHED ROOMS,  
suitable for Single Men, or  
Married Couples, with or without  
board. Electric Light and Bells.  
use of Telephone. Terms moderate.  
Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E.  
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE 7 or  
8 rooms with bathrooms,  
servants' quarters. Upper or  
lower level. Apply—W. R. glo  
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## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE at a  
Bargain. New, coaster-  
brake. Complete, mud guards,  
lamp. Call any evening. 28  
Grenville Road, Kowloon.

## NOTICES.

VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Imperial Bouquet per	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	100	2.35
" "	50	1.50
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

## SOLE AGENTS.—

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the partnership so  
merely subsisting between the under-  
signed and MR. POON WAN  
KOCK carrying on business  
under the style or firm name of  
Union Trading Company in the  
Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere  
has been dissolved as  
from the 31st December 1916 so  
far as concerns the said MR.  
POON WAN KOCK, who retired  
from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June 1917.

(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,  
(Sd.) C. HONEY

## NOTICES.

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FINE-CLASS PRESERVES, SINGER  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

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Gingers are all fresh and of the first

quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to the business and sanitary

arrangements.

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BRIAR PIPES  
JUST ARRIVED.**  
TEL. 1741.
 

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**JUST ARRIVED  
IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT  
STYLES**
**PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.**
**J. T. SHAW**  
TAILOR & OUTFITTER.  
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
 
**THE  
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.**  
TEL. 518 HONGKONG.
 
 Head Office:  
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Shanghai.
 
 and at  
Hankow
 

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## IN

## STOCK.

**FIXED AND OSCILLATING  
FROM \$20.**

 NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK  
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE  
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING  
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE  
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.
 
 TEL. NO.  
1877.
 

## MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

## THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**CAST IRON  
RAINWATER PIPES  
AND FITTINGS**  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE 1116.
 
**E. HING**  
WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS  
TELEPHONE 1116.

# DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

## SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

### BIRTH.

GARDARIN.—On June 26, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardarin, a son.

### DEATHS.

WOODHEAD.—Charles Woodhead on the 2nd July, at Canton, aged 30 years, the result of a bathing accident. Funeral to-day, July 3, at Happy Valley, at 5 p.m.

DAVISON.—At Bedford, England, on 2nd July, 1917, Denis William Stanbury, aged 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davison, Kowloon Dock.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

### A DRAMATIC TURN.

In the sense that one is always prepared for anything happening in the political life of China, the news that the young Manchu Emperor, Huan Tung, has ascended the Throne as "Constitutional Monarch," will not cause any very great surprise. Viewed, however, from other standpoints, the development may rightly be described as sensational and as an event of the deepest significance. The coup is surprising in that it has been sprung upon the nation and upon the whole world with very little, if any, warning that such a turn of events was likely. Yet now that it has occurred, we are able to see in true perspective the happenings which have of late been convulsing political circles in the North.

It will be recalled that the origin of the recent upheaval in Peking was the question of the expediency or otherwise of China making a formal declaration of war on Germany. Opinions on this issue were sharply divided, but in the wranglings which resulted, the main issue became obscured until the unrest developed into a trial of strength between the President and the Military, represented by the Northern Tchungs, which ended in a distinct victory for the latter, Li Yuan-hung being compelled by force of circumstances to yield to the demands of the military faction. But the trouble did not end there, and on the face of things it looked as though there was to be the usual scramble for power between the conflicting elements, the situation being rendered all the more ominous from the fact that the Southerners openly avowed their intention of joining issue with the Northerners. Out of this characteristic squabbling has now arisen a dramatic development, which, by its very nature and completeness, must obviously have been long and carefully planned. The central figure of the picture is the notorious General Chang Fao, who led the military cause and who, with his pig-tailed troops, has probably had more to do with the restoration of the boy Emperor than any other man. All along, Chang Fao has been an ardent pro-Manchurian, and he has openly paraded his opinions in this regard. He has never been trusted by the stalwarts of Republicanism, who have viewed his growing power with no little apprehension. He, to-day, more than any other man, will be viewed by them as the arch villain of the piece.

To us in Hongkong, the point naturally occurs as to what the political leaders in South China will say to the news of the enthronement of the deposed Manchu Emperor. That they will accept the intelligence with complacency and indifference is too much to expect. But the biggest surprise of all for them will be the appointment of Luk Wing-ting as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, for Luk has always been regarded as a strong and determined anti-Manchurian. The whole business, therefore, can only serve, we imagine, to widen the breach between North and South. So far as the actual effect of the change goes, we do not know that it will mean much. Since the deposition of the boy Emperor, China has been a Republic in name only. She was decidedly not ripe for Republicanism on the overthrow of the Manchus, nor is she ripe for it now. Indeed, the doubt may be expressed whether Republicanism, an essentially modern Western growth, can ever be successfully transplanted into China. It is foreign to the outlook of the people. A limited Monarchy, we have always held, is the form of government best suited to the country. But while there has always been a considerable bulk of Chinese opinion leaning in this direction, there has been a very natural aspiration, with which we can fully sympathise, that the ruler should be of the same race as the ruled. The present Emperor, being a Manchu, does not meet that condition, and, for that reason, we shall probably witness a stronger and more widespread resentment against the latest developments than we should have had the nominee been of Chinese blood. What the upshot of the startling events now occurring will be, none can tell. But the signs of the times seem to point in the direction of grave happenings in this land of perpetual internal unrest and distraction.

### Kowloon Extortion.

It was satisfactory to read recently that a resident had gone the length of prosecuting a trio of Kowloon rickshaw coolies for refusing to accept him as a fare. As every Kowloonite knows, the coolies over there are in the habit of "sizing up" residents as they come off the ferry and studiously ignoring "the five-cent man." This the defendants apparently did in this particular case, and they have had to pay a dollar each out of their earnings for their impertinence. The whole trouble arises, of course, through the coolies having been spoilt by being much over-paid. The legal fare in Kowloon is five cents for a quarter of an hour and fifteen cents for half an hour. There is no ten-cent fare, as in Hongkong. Practically every resident lives within a five or six minutes' run from the ferry, but because a custom has grown up to pay ten cents, the coolies now discriminate against the man who, though only paying half that amount, is giving the rickshaw-puller quite double his due. If the trouble continues much longer, Kowloon residents might do worse than mutually agree to keep strictly within the legal rate. Give these coolies an inch, and they will take a mile.

### Russia's Offensive.

At last, Russia's Army seems to have awakened to a true sense of its responsibility, not only to Russia, part of which is still invaded by the enemy, but to the Allies whom in honour, as well as their own true interests, they are pledged. It was doubtless inevitable that, at the time of the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty, the Army, in common with many other Russian institutions, should become disorganized and that by a section of it an armistice should at the time be considered as the most expedient step. Now that the so-called "fraternising" has been indulged in, and the Russian leaders have had an opportunity of impressing upon the troops the traitorous incongruity of democratic Russia having anything in common with autocratic Germany, the Russians have taken the lesson to heart, have repelled the blandishments of the German intriguers, and have once again thrown down the gauntlet to the enemy of freedom.

### Two Hopeful Signs.

The latest telegrams point to two facts that may justly be considered as being pregnant of hope for Russia's immediate future, and as an assurance of at least part of the Russian Army's determination to continue the conflict with the enemy and to assist in doing what honour demands Russia should do.

One of the facts alluded to is the reference to the "rounding-up" of recalcitrant troops, whose idea of their duties towards their country, or of an armistice seems to be based upon strange assumptions. The democratic character of the new regime makes it perfectly apparent that between new Russia, with its modern ideas of government, and Germany, with its submission to the mediæval-like tyranny of the Hohenzollerns, there can be nothing in common. Therefore it is hopeful that what appears to be the best part of Russia's Army is determined to impress this fact upon those who are less enlightened. So far they have been successful, as we read of a cavalry regiment successfully dealing with certain divisions which refused to "fall in." Those that are not with us, are against us" should be the maxim that should inspire those leaders of new Russia and particularly those endeavouring to cause recalcitrant troops to entertain a better conception of what is rightly expected of them. The other fact is much more pleasing to dwell upon, and regarding it, it is regrettable that the news is so meagre. It is that the Russians have seriously set about the resumption of the offensive in Galicia. So far as at present known, the Russians have attacked vigorously in the vicinity of Stanislas and at several other points on the Galician front. What measure of success has been attained is not yet stated, but the remark by a well-known Berlin journal bearing upon the violence of the Russian artillery activity, and to the fact that they appear to be well-mitigated, is significant and augurs well for the future.

### DAY BY DAY.

EVERY LITTLE SCRAP OF KNOWLEDGE, HOWEVER SUPERFICIAL, HOWEVER IT MAY BE COLLECTED, LIKE THE FOOD THE BIRDS PICK UP IN THE FOREST, IS WORTH SOMETHING.—MR. H. A. L. Fisher.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is American Independence Day.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was £2. 6s. 6d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Fall. A coolie, who fell from some scaffolding on which he was at work has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Big Theft. An accountant in business at 62, Queen's Road West has reported to the Police the loss of \$3,340 from his safe, which was opened by means of a duplicate key.

Alleged Opium Possession. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 29 1/2 ozles of opium in Gilman Street. The case was adjourned.

Motor Accident. A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from slight injuries to the face owing to having been knocked down by a motor car in Queen's Road West.

Macdonnell Road Fire. Yesterday the Fire Brigade was called out to attend a fire at 4, Macdonnell Road, the residence of Mr. E. M. Raymond. The fire was the result of an explosion of gas in a patent heater. Only slight damage was caused.

Alleged Snatching. A rickshaw coolie, employed by Dr. Harston was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse containing \$50; which belonged to another Chinese. The complainant said he was walking along Jersey Street when defendant came up behind him and took the money from his pocket, but he was caught whilst in the act. A struggle followed and the man was arrested. The case was adjourned.

Interesting Motor Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, an Indian chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Lau Chu-pak was charged with driving his car on Caine Road at a reckless speed on June 20, at 1.15 p.m., and also with knocking a man down while so doing. Defendant took out a cross summons against a Police Reserve constable, named Castro, who made the arrest, and against the coolie who, it is alleged, he knocked down, for assault. It was intimated that Mr. Leo D'Almada, who had been instructed in the case by the constable, would not be able to appear this morning, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Gun Powder.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 60 pounds of gun powder. Defendant was found carrying the gun powder, in Canton Road, Mong Kok Tsui, it being covered with a bag. When a lakong asked to search the basket, defendant dropped it and ran away but was soon caught. Defendant said a man asked him to carry the basket and he did not know what was inside. He pointed out the two men to the constable who arrested him, but was refused to arrest them. A fine of \$50 was imposed for having the stuff in his possession, and for not having it labelled a further fine of \$50 was inflicted.

Receipts for week.

## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

## HOPEFUL PROSPECTS.

## The German Retreat Analysed.

## (SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

Now that, owing to the arrival of reinforcements withdrawn from the Eastern front, the German retreat has subsided and trench warfare entered a new phase, it is worth while to recapitulate the gains obtained and review the actual situation of the Allies in France.

## Gnawing Through.

It is known (according to a Reuter's message dated June 26) that between 90 and 100 enemy Divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the British and French April offensive, and, at a conservative calculation, these Divisions must have suffered at least 250,000 casualties. These casualties would, in fact, imply a loss of only one-fourth of the total strength of these Divisions, whereas it may be taken for granted that a still larger proportion of losses necessitated their actual withdrawal.

According to Mr. H. W. Allen, the well-known war correspondent, at the beginning of April last, there were 143 German Divisions in France, and 147 according to Reuter in a message from London dated June 26. There are now 153 Divisions, or 155, according to the *Gaulois* (Paris, June 26) or to Reuter, (London, the same date). The variety of sources of information shows that these figures are very reliable. The conclusion is therefore that 253 Divisions, at least, were required successively by the Germans to resist on their Western front — namely, the 100 Divisions, or therabouts, which were so much decimated that they were afterwards necessarily withdrawn, plus the 153 at present still opposing the Allies. Of course, particular Divisions may have been twice withdrawn and twice reformed, but this shows the strain imposed on the German Army.

Hindenburg had 43 Divisions of available reserves on his Western front; out of these, thirty-two were consumed by the Allies' offensive between April 9 and 27, according to Mr. H. W. Allen's report, and a dozen Divisions, or therabouts, is no more than sufficient for him to contemplate any powerful attack with a chance of success.

Part of these losses has become of some value to the Allies; in fact, from the 18th to the 30th of April, the French captured 21,350 prisoners, and British counted 19,343, making a total of 40,693 men, equal to four German Divisions. This result led naturally to a big loss of German material also, during that same fortnight, namely:

**Heavy and Field Guns.**—257 taken by the British and 180 by the French; total, 437.

**Trench Mortars.**—227 were accounted for by the British and 119 by the French; total, 346.

**Machine-guns.**—470 fell into British hands and 412 into French hands; total, 882; or more than the whole amount of machine-guns composing the armament of the whole Russian Armies in 1904, before the Manchurian contest.

**Aeroplanes.**—289 German machines were brought down by the British and 97 by the French during the month of April, making a total of 366.

These figures convey their own story and help us to form a more accurate idea of the considerable losses suffered by the enemy during his famous strategical retirement.

Belligerents' Situation on the Western Front.

The British have extended their front on a length of 140 kilometres; or, say, about 90 miles, from the North Sea shores (Lombardzyde being one mile and a half north of Newpart and within one mile south of the harbour of Westende) down to the northern suburbs of St. Quentin. The French front extends from St. Quentin to Rethim (160 miles distant from St. Quentin), then goes round St. Meneh to Pont-a-Mousson, Nonsay, Parroy; here it makes a salient into Lorraine at Avricourt

and Girey, then curves in again into France at Senones, Baud-Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, running thence on the Alsatian slopes of the Vosges range, down to Thann, Dannemarie, Altkirch and Sappois, close to the frontier of Switzerland. All told, this front from St. Quentin represents about 570 kilometres, or 350 miles.

Everywhere along the Western front, except in its northern part, from La Bassée to the sea, the country is mountainous, especially south of Leuven, east of Rheims, in the Argonne, round Verdun, at Bapaume, and all through the Vosges. To start an offensive in these mountains would be a terribly dangerous affair.

Verdun remains a practical proof of this assertion: considerable forces were engaged in an awful offensive only to obtain appalling losses and cruel defeat. Hindenburg, therefore, had the idea of attacking towards the bend in the front, at the most delicate point, at the junction between the British and French Armies, and he left only the required number of troops to hold the trenches along the front fortified by nature in the mountains. Our incessant and hard pressing assaults shattered his plans.

The result is that masses of the German Army are concentrated between the sea and the Seine River skirting the Moronvillier heights, on a front of 170 miles.

The British, including the Belgian Army, hold about 90 miles of it, and the French, including the Eussian Army, about 80 miles.

Facing the French, on their whole front of 350 miles as far as Switzerland, there are 102 German Divisions and though the German positions facing the French lines are naturally fortified, it may be safely supposed that the greater part of these 102 Divisions is used against the front of the present offensive between St. Quentin and Moronvillier. On the other hand, if we calculate that it is only reasonable that the offensive should necessitate three times more troops than on the less active parts of the front, then there must be about fifty-one German Divisions on the French active front of 80 miles and about the same number of German Divisions on the remaining portion of 270 miles, which is three times greater than the front from the Schneid to the Seine Rivers.

In the same manner, to stand the British offensive, the Germans were obliged to mass 51 Divisions against the 90 mile-front from the sea to St. Quentin. Allowing the same proportion of German Divisions as above, to man the trenches from the sea to Ypres, which seems the less active part of the Northern front, namely six Divisions, then there must be forty-five Divisions concentrated between Ypres and St. Quentin, on a 60-mile front, or about 8,000 Germans per mile, giving an average of about five men to the yard in the offensive area.

To explain these figures, I would like to refer the reader to the report of Mr. H. W. Allen.

This war correspondent, who is usually well informed, telegraphing from the French Headquarters on the 1st of May, gave the following estimate of the German Army situation; such figures were reproduced in the *London Daily Chronicle*. Mr. H. W. Allen says an infantry Company now rarely exceeds 150 men and the regulation strength of a German Infantry Battalion is to-day 750 men, though many battalions have actually no more than 600 men including about 100 auxiliaries. Now, a German Division consists of three Infantry Regiments of three Battalions of five Companies each, giving the following figures:—150 men per Company, in five Companies—750 men in the Battalion. Thus three Battalions of 750 men make 2,250 men per Infantry Regiment, and three Infantry Regiments of 2,250 men make the Division, 6,750 men. The Artillery of a Division consists of from 9 to 12 batteries, that is to say, an average of 2,000 men. There are also machine-guns to the number of 500 men. Backing one or two squadrons of cavalry, representing about 200 men, and finally engineers and men of the auxiliary service, say 800 men, to round figures this reduces the Division

to an average of 10,000 men; and these figures very often prove the maximum numerical strength of a German Division.

To get an idea of the vanishing state of the man-power of Germany, we have only to consider the less active parts of the Western front. Fifty-one Divisions holding the lines between Moronvillier and the frontier of Switzerland, on a 270 mile-front, represent about 500,000 men, or nearly 2,000 men per mile, making an average of only about one man to the yard, or, exactly, seven men to every six yards.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TRAMWAYS FOR CANTON.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## CHINA'S LATEST UPHEAVAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—What the late President Yuan Shih-kai, clever, able and intelligent in a high degree, could not successfully accomplish, General Chang Fau, who has been aptly described as a man "of no tact or diplomacy and of less political astuteness," has been able to do. How has it been done? The explanation is simple. Yuan Shih-kai attempted to re-establish the Monarchy with himself as Emperor by a process that was very ingenious but at the same time much too elaborate, and his attempt was made unfortunately. Chang Fau, on the other hand, is an admirable example of the poet's belief that "fools rush in, where angels fear to tread." Not that Chang Fau is precisely a fool, or that Yuan Shih-kai in any way comported himself angelically! Still it is perfectly clear that he had Yuan adopted the drastic methods by which Chang has brought about his extraordinary coup d'état; he would have been equally successful. There need be no doubt, however, that Chang's success will be of a very evanescent description, as it is impossible for China ever again to tolerate the Manchus. Chang Fau has over-reached himself and will soon find that his triumph will be very short-lived. How he was tolerated so long by the R'publicans when they were in the ascendancy will long remain a mystery. He was openly aggressive of their objects and has now opposed them most dramatically. The reply of the Southern Provinces will soon determine what is likely to be the result of this extraordinary Chinese puzzle."

This of itself explains why the Germans are so anxious to avert the danger of a Russian offensive in the East, to save men for their armies and therefore to import labour by any means and from everywhere. Hence also their unceasing efforts to create a diversion at the rear of the Western front in creating diplomatic complications in Spain with their pirate ships, and starting a campaign on the necessity of increasing the Spanish Army. Against what nations would this increase be directed? A glance at the map will provide the answer, plainly showing who are the neighbours of Spain.

We must remember that the first German Army that invaded Belgium, Luxembourg and France numbered over 2,000,000 men of the best trained class. The Germans had then by far the numerical and material superiority. The above figures show that they lost irretrievably the former ascendancy and they lost the latter as well, since Krupp was obliged to start building new gun factories in order to counteract the tanks, the super-tanks and the new French 20-inch guns.

They can, of course, build a new armament, but they cannot manufacture new men; the more that go, the less men they will yet to man their war machines. The few men remaining must fight intensely, and Hindenburg himself was obliged to stipulate them in the following language:—"You know the stake and what you have to do. Look around you at the destruction of cities and fields, of forests and of countries with which you see our own Fatherland threatened, and, in a worse degree, if we are not the victors!"

In face of these figures, it is easy to realize that the day will soon come when another collapse of the German front will take place. If they now do not shorten their front, it is either because the new positions to which they will have to withdraw are not yet ready, or because of the imminent danger of ordering, in the fall

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swing of a battle, a somewhat prolonged withdrawal on an important part of the front. I may conclude with a remark by General Oberfilz:—"A further retreat at the present time could turn into a debacle, so that the actual limited but powerful counter-offensive of the Boches can only have in view either of these achievements: delay our advance till their new line of retreat is fully ready to receive them, or try to wear our offensive out till it resolves into a still more favourable to a new withdrawal." The lack of men in the German armies and the powerful means of attack of the Allies are the true reasons of the German retreat.

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10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inabu M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S.	18, July
Bintang	J. C. J. L.	19, July	
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July	
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.	
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
Venezuela	P. M. S.	15, Aug.	
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.	
China	P. M. S.	3, Sept.	
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.	
Ecuador	P. M. S.	12, Sept.	

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	4, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	5, July
Haiphong	Lok sang	J. M. Co.	5, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	6, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	6, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Shanghai via Amoy	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	8, July
Kobe via Moji	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Yuenyang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitschi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

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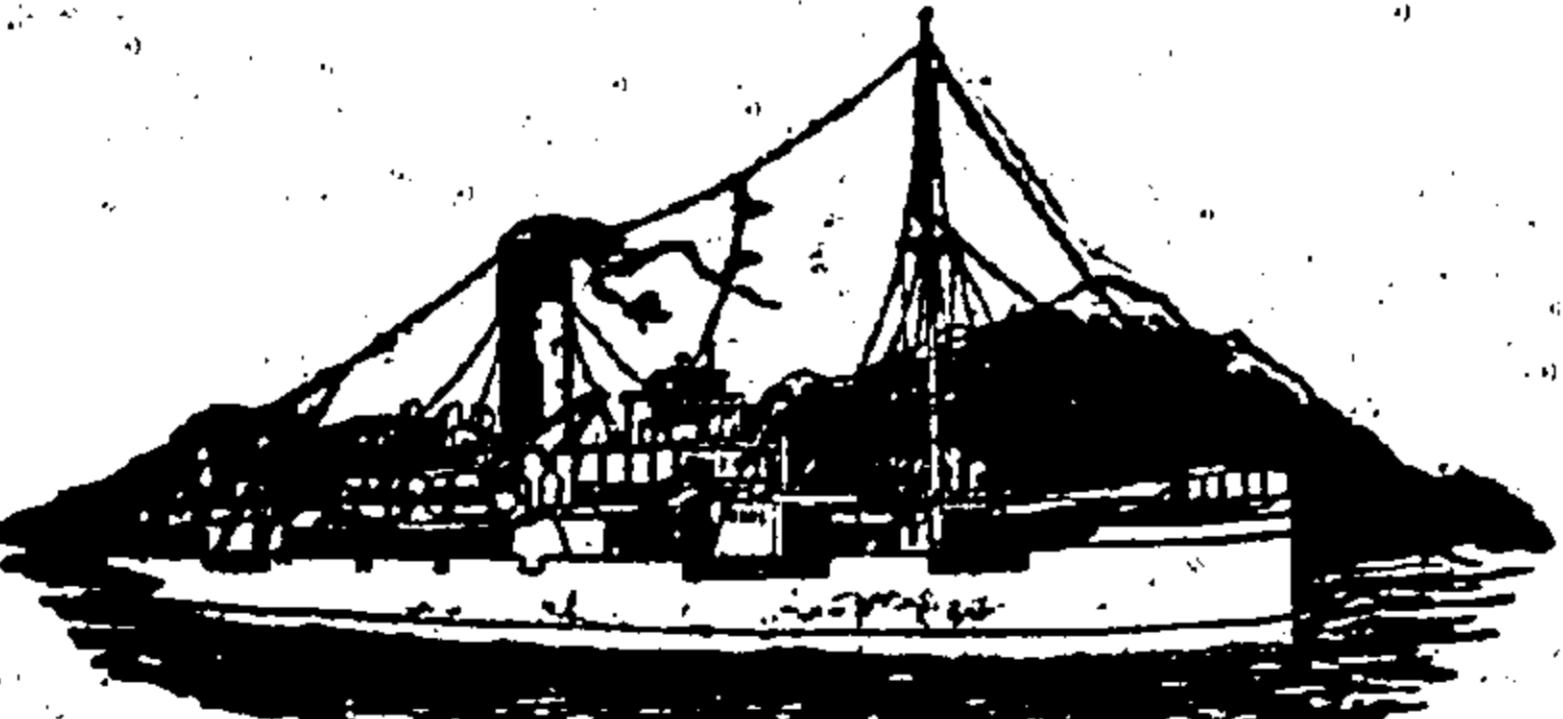
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## TELEGRAMS:

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)

## THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE:

French Actively Engaged.

London, July 2.  
A French communiqué states: In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night. Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of five hundred metres on both sides of the Ailles-Painay road. The enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by shells and evacuated by us. Our concentrated shelling created great havoc among the enemy who despite all efforts were unable to push the attack further. The artillery contest continued very lively in this sector throughout the day. There was intermittent shelling elsewhere, more lively on the left of the Meuse, at Hill 304 and in the Mort Homme sector.

## German Uneasiness.

London, July 2.  
The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. The feeling in the Allied lines is that the latest move is an attempt to approach the famous ferryman's house, situated on the Yser Canal, the scene of many bloody encounters since the opening of the war.

## Large Numbers of Prisoners Captured.

London, July 1.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is considerable enemy artillery activity in the Scarpe valley, in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of Fysirve. During June we captured 8,686 Germans including 173 officers, also taking 57 guns including two heavies, 102 trench mortars, 345 machine guns and great quantities of other material.

## German Offensive Advised.

Zurich, July 1.  
In the German Press the militarists betray discomposure at the arrival of American troops and weigh the question of the desirability of the Central Empires' initiating an offensive before the Entente is permitted to deliberately complete extensive plans the execution of which they may postpone until next Spring. The pro-German "Badische Nachrichten" in this connection says even the fox cannot withhold admiration for the tenacity and perseverance of the English as well as their recklessness combined with adaptability for using every means to reach the desired end; but it doubts if an equally determined foe will delay an offensive pending the American Army's readiness to attack.

## Great Activity.

London, July 1.  
A French communiqué states:—Despite the recrudescence of the bombardment east of Cerny, only local engagements occurred in the sector of Cerny and Willems, where our grenadiers repulsed enemy attempts at various points. The enemy violently bombarded our front lines east of Rethins and powerful enemy raids made east of La Pompeille and north and north-east of Brumay cost the enemy serious losses and were relentless. The artillery struggle continues to be intense in the region of Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. Our fire smothered up an attack on the Avocourt Redoubt and there was a lively engagement west of Mort Homme, round one of our advanced posts which was lost and retaken five times and finally abandoned by both sides because gun fire had completely destroyed it.

## GERMANY'S NEED OF LEATHER.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

## FAMOUS AIRMAN'S OPINION.

New York, July 2.  
Orville Wright interviewed said that ten thousand aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine gun.

## UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
A telegram from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrations is estimated at a million kroner. The windows of eighty cafes and two hundred shops were smashed and the goods stolen.

## THE QUEEN AND "BABY WEEK."

London, July 2.  
H.M. the Queen opens this afternoon a great exhibition in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

## PERFORM IN INDIA.

London, July 2.  
The "Daily Telegraph" says that in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administration reform in India, especially in the military department. The Cabinet, assisted by experts, is closely considering the whole matter and important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

## RE-APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 1.  
In view of the restrictions on travel, Mr. Chamberlain, with the approval of his Majesty has invited Lord Pentland (Governor of Madras) and Lord Willingdon (Governor of Bombay) to serve on in India. They have consented.

## THE NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

The Hague, July 2.  
The Government has drawn the attention of Great Britain to the fact that the new regulation extending the danger zone in the North Sea will render shipping from Holland round the north of England completely impossible. A modification is asked for.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Lemberg Probably the Objective.

London, July 2.  
The news of the Russian offensive has been received with joy in London and Paris. Kobiukby is twenty miles to the west of Ternopol.

The general opinion is that the Russians' objective is Lemberg, the capture of which would be of great political and strategical importance.

While the Russian losses are apparently heavy, the statement in the German evening communiques, that these have not been surpassed, is intended chiefly for Petrograd consumption.

General Hindenburg's and General Ludendorff's visit to the Austrian Headquarters shows the importance which the High Command attaches to General Brusiloff's move.

## ENEMY ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 2.  
An Italian official message states:—The enemy has been most active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley.

Attack between San Giovanni and Biscero, to the north of Malga Giumentella and Mezzolago, failed.

## A MURDER TRIAL.

## Last Criminal Sessions Case.

The last case of the June Criminal Session, was heard before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Beeves Davies), at the Supreme Court to-day, when Wong Tsui-leung was arraigned on a charge of murdering Tsui Pak-sau, at 95, Reclamation Street, Taumati, on May 22.

The Attorney General, (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), appeared to prosecute and prisoner was represented by Mr. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. E. F. Mattingley).

A plea of "not guilty" was returned.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. A. de Silva, F. G. Herridge, J. Laing, W. Taylor, E. X. Soares, A. Lambden and A. W. Heron.

The Attorney General stated that it was a very simple case, and he did not propose to open it at any length. He handed photographs of the room where the alleged murder took place to the jury, and said that on the evening of May 22, between seven and eight o'clock, three men were lying on the bed. One of them was the deceased. The prisoner came in and almost immediately, according to the evidence, went up to the deceased and stabbed him, inflicting altogether nineteen wounds, until he had almost killed him. Prisoner then went downstairs and walked straight to the Police Station, giving himself up. He handed over to the police the knife (produced). It seemed that the prisoner had a grievance against some men, of whom he thought deceased was one. When charged at the Police Station the following day, prisoner stated:—"I want to exchange a life for a life with him, because he has driven me to my last extremity. He robbed me of all my money."

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he was a friend of deceased's. The club was not an opium den, and witness kept the club so that his friends could go in out of the rain. Witness could suggest no reason why prisoner should want to kill deceased.

Witness was closely questioned by the Chief Justice as to why he and the other man did not attack the prisoner when they saw him, giving himself up. He handed over to the police the knife (produced). It seemed that the prisoner had a grievance against some men, of whom he thought deceased was one. When charged at the Police Station the following day, prisoner stated:—"I want to exchange a life for a life with him, because he has driven me to my last extremity. He robbed me of all my money."

Dr. Macfarlane, Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence, speaking to examining a quantity of clothing, on which he found human blood. These were prisoner's clothes. He also examined many other articles, on all of which he found blood.

You shall have it later on. Everybody is insane until they are proved sane?—No, everyone is sane until proved insane. In answer to the Chief Justice, who asked if cases of epilepsy were common among Asiatics, witness said that during the last three months there had been five cases in Hongkong. He agreed with the Chief Justice that it was a common sequence to drink.

The jury returned a verdict against the prisoner of committing murder while insane. Prisoner was ordered to be confined in Victoria Gaol during His Majesty's pleasure.

The oxswain of a steam launch, who lives at the house in question, stated that it was a sort of club for business and launch people. On May 22, he went into the Club and just later a friend arrived. They were talking for about half an hour when deceased came in. They all laid on the bed and

Swiss Diplomatic Change. M. Paul Bouter, now Swiss Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the new post of Minister at The Hague for the duration of the war. Hitherto Switzerland has been represented in the Netherlands by the Minister to Great Britain.

## CHINA'S RESTORED MONARCHY.

## PRESIDENT LI REPORTED IN HIDING.

## What Attitude Will Canton Take?

Telegrams to hand to-day regarding Hsuan Tung's restoration to the Throne of China state that the event occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant. General Chang Fun's troops entered the Manchu Palace and the Presidential Palace at the same hour. General Chang's troops have since been patrolling the streets of Peking.

It is stated that General Chang, through Liang Ting-fun (Tsooch of Shantung) advised President Li Yuan-hang to retire, but the latter asserted that he was prepared to die rather than to give up his office.

Chu Sui-ching (who was Premier under the last Dynasty) and Wong Sz-chen (a military commander at Peking) are said to be supporting the movement. Li Yuan-hang, who has been made a First-Class Duke, is stated to be in hiding at a certain Legation. It is said that he will be removed to Ying Toi Island, in the Imperial Gardens.

## The Probable Premier.

It is expected that the Emperor will appoint General Chang Fun as Premier.

According to the latest information, it is said that the restoration of the Emperor was secretly planned by General Chang Fun, Kang Yu-wei (the noted Reformer), King Chai-chung (Commander-in-Chief at Peking), Liang Ting-fun and others, and that they decided to carry out the movement by surprise.

An Imperial Decree appoints Luk Wing-ting to be Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

## The Emperor's Rescript.

In the course of an Imperial Rescript, the Emperor says that when he originally ascended the Throne he was very young and could not suppress the trouble throughout the country. During the third year of his reign the first Revolution broke out, and the Empress (his mother) was anxious that the people should not suffer calamity. Therefore she asked Yuan Shih-kai to form a Provisional Government and to give the political power to the people. But ever since the establishment of the Republic, fighting had never ceased, while robbery and bribery existed everywhere. Although the revenue increased to a large extent, yet the Republican Government had borrowed billions in foreign loans, involving the nation in heavy debt. He did not think the Empress' goodness would turn to such disaster. Recently there had been strife among the various parties, and on the recommendation of Chang Fan, Kung Kuo-cheng, Luk Wing-ting and others, and also through the recommendation of Li Yuan-hang, he was compelled to ascend the Throne. Henceforth the Government would be Constitutional. The Royal Family expenses would be £4,000,000 a year, and would not be increased. The Royal Family would not interfere in political matters. The differences between Manchus and Chinese would be dissolved. All Treaties and Loans concluded with Foreign Governments would be respected. All unreasonable levies made by the late Government would be abolished, while the civil laws published in the first year of Hsuan Tung's reign would be enforced in the future. In future there would be no political parties, while all political offenders would be pardoned. The people could wear the queue or dispense with it, as they pleased.

Further evidence was taken. Dr. Woodman stated that he had attended prisoner in Victoria Gaol and saw nothing which would make him think prisoner was insane. Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he had had a little more experience in mental cases than an ordinary practitioner.

If you knew that prisoner's sister had died insane would it help you in your test?—Not unless I had a great deal more information.

You shall have it later on.

Everybody is insane until they are proved sane?—No, everyone is sane until proved insane.

In answer to the Chief Justice, who asked if cases of epilepsy were common among Asiatics, witness said that during the last three months there had been five cases in Hongkong. He agreed with the Chief Justice that it was a common sequence to drink.

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Prisoner was ordered to be confined in Victoria Gaol during His Majesty's pleasure.

The oxswain of a steam launch,

Swiss Diplomatic Change. M. Paul Bouter, now Swiss Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the new post of Minister at The Hague for the duration of the war. Hitherto Switzerland has been represented in the Netherlands by the Minister to Great Britain.

How Canton Received the News. The news of the restoration of the Emperor caused surprise in Canton, but official circles, we learn, have not yet displayed their attitude. Nearly all the vernacular papers, however, have already indignantly commented on the subject.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## K.C.C. v. R.E. Serfs' Mesa.

This match was played at Kowloon yesterday, the result being an easy win for the home team, by 63 games to 36. Scores:—

Christian and Mead beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Reakers and Johns 10-1; beat McGregor and White 10-1.

Bingham and Davidson beat Wilson and Heath 6-5; beat Reakers and Johns 6-5; lost to McGregor and White 1-10.

Railton and Jack beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Reakers and Johns 9-2; lost to McGregor and White 5-6.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

## Provisional Medical Certificates.

A member submitting a provisional medical certificate must see that the certificate covers the date of any patrol, or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

## Police School.

An examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 8, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in uniform.

## Band Practices for July.

At 8 p.m.—July 5, 9, 11, 17, 20 and 24.

## Music Classes.

At 6 p.m.—July 12 and 18.

## MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

## Sequel to Motor Mishap.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was proceeded with in which a Chinese motor car driver is charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese woman, whom it is alleged that he knocked down with his car, No. 28, as she was walking along Praya East. The deceased died soon after the accident.

Dr. Macfarlane spoke to examining the deceased, and detailed the injuries received. There was a rupture of the spleen, and a big bruise on the back of head. The cause of death was multiple wounds.

Inspector Sim added here that it was thought that two wheels of the car had passed over the body.

In giving evidence, Inspector Sim stated that he was passing at the time and saw a crowd. He found the woman sitting against a pillar. She was dead and could hardly speak. She was taken to the hospital. The motor car had not stopped, and there was no one who could tell him the number of it. A District Watchman told him that he had chased the car for some distance. The defendant was subsequently arrested.

Other evidence was taken, and the case adjourned.

## AQUATICS.

## The H.A.A.F. Swimming Sports.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports are attracting increasing interest from year to year. This year it has been found necessary to separate Schools events and Open Events, and, accordingly, two separate sports are being held. The Schools events take place to-morrow at the V. R. C. Swimming Bath at 2 p.m.

The purpose of the H.A.A.F. is to encourage all manner of sport among the Chinese, in order to work up available material for the Far Eastern Games. In view of the fact that there are splendid swimming facilities in Hongkong, the Committee of the Far Eastern Games looks to Hongkong Chinese to represent them against the Philippines and Japan.

Two shields have been offered this year which should sharpen the competition and create added interest. St. Stephen's College has offered a shield to the Champion in the Senior Events of the Schools Sports, which is to be called "the H. A. A. F. Schools' Championship Shield" and Mr. Ho Kwong has offered a shield to the school winning the Junior Team Race. This shield will be called "The Ho Kwong Shield."

The heats of the Schools events took place yesterday, and the indications are that there will be some interesting races on Wednesday. The Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance.

## CANTON NEWS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)  
Canton, July 1.

The Judicial Department has been instructed by the Takwan that important civil cases, which are usually sent to the High Court in Peking will in future be dealt with at this and the Governor's yamen.

The War Expenses Bureau was inaugurated to-day. The Canton monopoly will be divided into eight sections throughout the Province. The Canton section, including the neighbouring districts, will be farmed out for \$6,000,000, and the remaining seven for about \$4,900,000 altogether.

Following the decision to despatch a punitive expedition to the North, Fang Sing-to, the commander of the Yenan troops, called on the Takwan and requested a sum of

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## MERRY FUNERAL IN TOKYO.

Scialor Rubber.  
The quantity of rubber exported from Sialgor in 1916 was 26,162 tons, compared with 19,192 tons in 1915, the value increasing by \$21,416,801. Copra increased somewhat in value but decreased in quantity. The value of tin exported decreased by \$302,269, but the decrease in the quantity was in greater proportion than the decrease in value.

## British Trade Figures.

The Board of Trade Returns for April follow closely on the heels of the March Returns, and are now only a few days later than in normal times. They are again issued in the same abbreviated form, however, which does not permit giving the usual extracts. From one point of view the April trade returns are satisfactory, since the imports rose 11.7 per cent. in value compared with the same month of 1916, and the increase in foodstuffs was no less than \$11,001,241. To what extent higher prices explained this large advance we do not know. The less satisfactory feature was a decrease of 28 per cent. in the exports, arising mainly from smaller shipments of beer, spirits, confectionery, wheat meal, and tobacco. Although our exports of cotton piece goods were smaller, we received \$1,171,000 more for them, and we got \$804,498 more for our shipments of woollens. Setting exports of all sorts against the imports the adverse balance for the month comes to \$49,298,000, against only \$29,400,000 in March and \$30,800,000 in April, 1916, and this is the unpleasant feature of the returns. For the four months of this year the imports show an increase of \$23,115,118, the exports an increase of \$16,549,718, and the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise a decrease of \$783,049. The total imports of raw silk in April were 78,503 lb., valued at \$71,831, against 113,227 lb., valued at \$95,526, in April, 1916. Imports of copra amounted to 3,064 tons (3,947 tons last year), valued at £131,021 (£133,890). In the month under notice 3,495 tons of tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs, were imported, the value being £42,666, these figures comparing with 4,670 tons, with a value of £914,999, in the corresponding month of last year. The Bonded Warehouse account shows that the total quantity of tea remaining in the Bonded Warehouses of the United Kingdom, or entered to be warehoused therein on April 30, was 83,849,000 lb. (against 100,013,000 lb. last year), of which 11,294,000 lb. (10,817,000 lb.) was China tea.

## Trading Conditions During the War.

Mr. Robert Curphey presided over the annual meeting of the Liverpool Trade Protection Society, which was held recently at 43, Castle Street, Liverpool. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they met again in the midst of the great European war, and the widening of the area of conflict, through the entry of other countries, since their last annual meeting had led to very difficult trading conditions in this country, partly through the continued withdrawal of men from industry and commerce (in many cases to the serious detriment of established business enterprises), and also through increased restrictions upon imports and exports and upon materials used in various trades. He hesitated to express a definite opinion about these restrictions, but if the opinion of representative organisations had been obtained before some of the departmental regulations were made, which had been repeatedly altered after the first issue, a result less injurious to trade and more beneficial to the objects desired would have been secured. (Hear, hear.) Business men were as keenly anxious as any class in the country in the prosecution of the war to a successful end. (Hear, hear.) They realised that sacrifices must be made to secure the future welfare of the British race, but they also realised that many mistakes had

## "Gay Orchestral Music Filled the Air."

A very eccentric funeral ceremony was conducted at a temple in Tokyo the other day, the Japan Times reports. The father of Mr. S. Tachibana, who was private secretary of the Minister of Education, Dr. Takada, died some time ago, but, says the Nichi Nichi, he was an atheist to the backbone, having faith neither in Buddhism, Christianity, nor Shintoism, so that Mr. Tachibana, the heir, could not but muzzle over appropriate rites wherever to perform the funeral of his father. It is conventional in such a case that the dead is buried in accordance with Buddhist rites in this country, but the ex-private secretary of the Education Minister refrained from conventionalising the funeral, and after mature considerations, reports the paper, Mr. Tachibana, who has a great propensity for music, decided to perform the service as merrily as possible. Spurred by this decision, he employed the orchestra of the Imperial theatre on the funeral day. He also requested the musical society of Waseda University to attend, and when the coffin was conveyed to a certain temple he had selected, the strains of gay orchestral music filled the air. No messages of condolence or mourning, without which a funeral ceremony is not perfect, were read. The band played merry songs. To add to the eccentricity of the funeral, it is reported, all the queer scenes were taken on cinematograph films. The films are reported to have been sent to the younger brother of Mr. Tachibana, now in Kiev, Russia.

## TENNYSON AND AMERICA.

## The Original Version of "Hands All Round."

We have had many inquiries (says the *Observer*) about the source of the "suppressed" verses by Tennyson which were quoted by a correspondent in our issue of April 29. They were addressed to America and ran as follows:—Gigantic daughter of the West,

We drink to thee across the flood,  
We know thee most, we love thee best.

For art thou not of British blood?

Should war mad blast again be blown,

Permit not thou the tyrant powers

To fight thy Mother here alone,

But let thy broadsides roar with ours.

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,

When war against our freedom springs!

O speak to Europe through your guns,

They can be understood by Kings.

Our correspondent now informs us that they appeared in an article on "Tennyson's Suppressed Poem," in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* of December, 1903 (page 73). Originally they were part of the poem afterwards published under the title of "Hands All Round": the earlier version, signed "Merlin," appeared in the *Examiner* of February 7, 1852.

been made, much needless expenditure incurred, and injury inflicted upon business enterprise; and a great deal of that waste and injury, and some at least of the mistakes, might have been avoided if representative trade organisations had been more fully consulted, and the expert advice and assistance of their members had been obtained beforehand. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. G. Bradley seconded, and the resolution was adopted. The retiring directors were all re-elected. Mr. Thomas L. Phillips was elected president, and Mr. John Collier vice-president, for the coming year.

## SUBALTERNS' SCHOOL.

## Some Details of the Training.

"Discipline yourself first." The words, clear-cut and precise, came from the top of the college hall. You must get discipline by personal example." A hundred cadets sat perfectly still, rose to their feet as the officer took up his hat, and stood stiffly to attention as he passed. The lecture was over.

Take a look at the men as they file out, note-books in hand. A bronzed, bright crowd of young men in officer-like clothes, you notice, without the stars of rank. Some are over thirty a few barely twenty, but mostly they are between the two ages—a manly lot. One in every ten or so wears a ribbon, a Distinguished Conduct or a Military Medal. They were serious faced a few moments ago, but now there is a boyish fun-loving mood creeping over their faces. They have open faces straight eyes that have been used to looking death full in the face. Ninety per cent. have seen active service of twelve months or thereabouts—few twice that. And mainly they have won their stripes (that they took off on becoming officer-cadets), and the recommendation for commissions which brought them home, in the field. From the field they came, and the majority of these hundred reached dear England on Christmas night.

Making the Best Type.  
They reported to the War Office and were thence sent to their depot with recommendation for leave not exceeding a month. For that month they retained their rank, and they joined cadet battalions in different parts of the British Isles.

These we are watching live in

a university town, two, three, or six in a college room, according as it is spacious or otherwise, and they dine in the college hall—over four centuries old—plainly and sombrely panelled and hung with oil paintings mellow with age. They are to some extent members of that famous college—they play their football matches in its colours—and maybe they will be proud to tell that they were "undergraduates of war" there and won their star within its walls.

Very enjoyable, not too easy, is the cadets' description of their life. They are inspected on parade at 7.15 a.m., and sometimes their drills and lectures keep them busy—not continuously, of course—till 9 p.m. Always there is time in the afternoon for a game of Soccer, Rugger, Hockey, or what you will. They have their sports committee, their recreation-rooms with piano, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and indoor games; their afternoon tea-shop and supper-room. But, best of all, they would tell you they have their rooms made cosy with fires, their baths, and their beds—simple "biscuits" and blankets—but fires after France, and beds after the Somme!

They work hard. Their training is thorough. This is an average daily programme: after two or three weeks' work, 6.30, rouse, 7.15, squad drill, 8, Breakfast, 9, rifle inspection, 9.15, physical training, 10.30, musketry—aiming, 11.30, communication drill (voice training), 12, platoon drill, 1, lunch, 2 p.m., lecture on bombing, 5.30, lecture on map reading, 7, dinner, 8.30, lecture by medical officer, 10.30, lights out. The daily programmes are different of course. It is easy to understand their diversity and interest when you consider that their lectures include tactics, internal economy, discipline, prismatic compass, field sketching, messages and reports, visual training and their text-books, military law, King's regulations, ceremonial drill, field service regulations, hygiene, bayonet fighting, and notes on trench warfare.

But underlying it all is the self-respect; who has disciplined himself and will disciplining his men by his example; who will see his men's complaints through, having satisfied himself that they are just.

And with the carefully chosen officers who teach and the experienced soldiers who are glad to learn success should not be difficult.

## THE PERFECT WOMAN.

## Athletic, Mechanical, Pious, Etc.

"The perfect woman" has just been defined by a conference of teachers from girls' schools throughout England. Here is the result of their united efforts:

"The perfect woman is forty, is married and is the mother of five children. She is in happy circumstances, living in a beautiful part of the country a few miles from a big town. She is the centre of a good home, in which there is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort, and where good taste is everywhere visible in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper, ornaments, clothes.

The ideal woman is sensible and businesslike and her home is a place of peace. She is patriotic and interested in politics and does all she can to remove the causes of suffering among the poor. She is a delightful companion and has a gift for friendship. She is religious and tries to fulfill her duty toward God and toward other people.

She takes walks, rides bicycles, climbs, swims, dances, skates, rows and plays games. She can ride horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She has some knowledge of the law, knows how to invest money, can use a typewriter. She is a great reader; every day she reads some serious book as well as a newspaper and a novel. She speaks three languages besides her own and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metal work, bookbinding, embroidery."

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And with the carefully chosen officers who teach and the experienced soldiers who are glad to learn success should not be difficult.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

## BANKS.

## H. K. &amp; S. Banks s. \$685

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$349<sup>1</sup>

## North Chinas n. 1,150

## Unions s. \$835

## Yangtze b. ex 75 \$190

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## China Fires b. \$148

## H. K. Fires n. \$325

## SHIPPING.

## Douglases n. \$85

## Steamboats b. \$174

## Indos (Def.) n. \$101

## Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells b. 120<sup>1</sup>

## Ferries b. \$29

## REFINERIES.

## Sugars b. \$99

## Malabons b. \$29

## MINING.

Kailans b. 34<sup>1</sup>Langkats b. 15<sup>1</sup>

## Raubis n. \$245

Tronohs n. \$25<sup>1</sup>/2

## Urals n. \$21

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

## H. K. Wharves s. \$72

## Kowloon Docks b. \$115

Shai Docks s. t. 94<sup>1</sup>

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## Centrals s. \$96

## H. K. Hotels b. \$96

## Land Invest. b. \$94

## H'phreys Est. s. \$630

## K'lon Lands s. \$33

## Shai Lands n. t. 80

## West Points b. \$72

## COTTON MILLS.

## Ewos b. t. 155

## Kung Yiks b. t. 14,80

## Shai Cottons b. t. 124

## Yangtszepon b. t. 5,70

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Borneos n. \$7

## China Light &amp; P. n. \$450

## Providents b. \$7,60

## Dairy Farms n. \$23

## Green Islands sa. \$735

## H. K. Electrics b. \$48

## H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

## Ropes b. \$27

## Steel Foundries n. \$10

## Trams, Low Level b. \$630

## Trams, Peak, old n. \$9,10

## Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

## Laundries b. \$3,40

## U. Waterboats n. \$13

## Watsons b. \$6

## Wm. Powells s. \$6,50

